DEMOTRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE, Of New Humpshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. WM. R. KING. Of Alabama.

FOR GOVERNOR, HON. DAVID S. REID.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS. FOR THE SENATE,

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ROBERT STRANGE, Jr., JOHN A. CORBETT.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Con stitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

TICKETS. TICKETS. "We are prepared to furnish any number of "REID" tick ets for the August election, which takes place on the firs

Thursday, the 5th. Price, \$1 per thousand, cash. The County Candidates.

As will be seen by a communication in another col umn, John A. Sanders, Esqr., the Senatorial Candidate, selected at the late county Convention held in Wilmington on the 15th of June last, declines being longer considered a candidate for a seat in the Senate as consistent with common law?" of the next Legislature. In taking this step we feel convinced that Mr. Sanders has been actuated by the purest motives, and with a single eye to the harmony of the party.

In this position of affairs—there being no regular Candidate for the office of Senator from this county, we are thrown back upon the spontaneous action of the Democratic people, and we have an abiding confidence that they will make such a selection as will promote the harmony of the democratic party and the good of the county at large. We feel assured that in any case a good and true Democrat will be returned. Of course, in this emergency our columns are open, and we shall be happy to receive and publish the suggestions of our Democratic friends.

Messrs. Strange and Corbett, the regular candidates for the Legislature are still in the field. We have no wish to enter the arena of denunciation, but we cannot, in accordance with our known and oft-proclaimed views as convention men-as men desirous of upholding the time-honored usages of a party of which we are the humble organ, view any other gentlemen whose names may be brought forward by themselves. or others, in any other light than as opposition candidates whose success must have a tendency to weak. en the organization and efficiency of the party. For the sake of that party and of its organization, we can but beg our friends to permit themselves to yield to no

temporary clamor-no clap-trap appeals. It will be seen that Mr. J. D. Powers has announced himself a candidate for the House of Commons. For Mr. Powers personally, we have the highest respect, both as a man and a Democrat; but with his present position we cannot sympathise. The candidate himself of a former Convention, his position is certainly not a consistent one. It is not one with which Mr. Powers himself can feel satisfied, or at ease as a y man. We regret exceedingly, that a state of should be supposed to exist, that in Mr.

's opinion, would demand or justify his taking step on his part. But the step has been tathe responsibility of it rests not with us. I ate Convention did not give satisfaction, we are o blame-we used every effort to call public aton to it, and to request delegates to be sent. If delegates were not properly sent-primary meetings properly attended, the blame rests with the absentees-not with those who were present. We hope this will teach a lesson in future-a little attention in time saves much heartburning afterwards. We still keep the names of Robert Strange, Jr., and John urge upon the democratic citizens of New Hanover unexceptionable gentlemen, and the nominees. We

to the State canvass. Conventions-Opposition Candidates, etc.

In the position which we have taken in favor o adhering to, and supporting the nominations made by the recent Convention in this county, we have ING THE DARKEST WRONG (SLAVERY) THAT CURSES EARTH OR acted strictly from a feeling of duty to our party .-We could have had no personal feeling in the matter. We had nothing to do with the nominations, PIERCE is a Free Soiler! Is comment necessary ?and very little acquaintance with the majority of the We think not. nominees. But we dislike much-very much indeed -to see signs of disorganization, at a time when an opposite course is so desirable, and so necessary .-There is no cheaper cant in the world than that athan to attribute to those who defend them a wish American : to dictate. But the public must judge for themselves of that; and we rest confident that our course in this matter cannot be misunderstood. As a Democratoccupying the position we do-zealous as we are for the union and harmony of the party-there was no General Pierce was then chairman of the State Committee other course open for us-we felt bound to cast our regular nominations, unless some reasons were adduwas improper, or the nominees undeserving. These things have not been done, and we can but respectfully urge upon the party an adherence to what we know has been the usage here, what we think is main, works better than any other. It is for the vo-As for the various gentlemen whose names have been and respectable; and we can only obje. to the position which they are made to occupy. As for the tions of Gen. Pierce were defeated, and his party overthrown —a result of which we hope may follow him in his present attacks which are made upon us in various ways. they are either made under a misconception of our motives, or it may be, in some few instances, from wood wrote a letter to Hon. John H. White and others, less worthy feelings. However this may be, we pass members of the late Constitutional Convention of N. Hamp-

see the injustice of their course. more harmonious feeling towards the nominations still, we can only repeat our earnest request-our ening him with political martyrdom, if he did not recant or of February 20, 1851:

night last, and a silver lever watch and a shirt with gold studs taken from his dressing room. No other articles have as yet been missed. The watch is a to 'nigger-catching' he considers not entitled to the name patent lever, John Edwards, Maker, Liverpool, No. 7.265. There was attached to the watch at the time ject the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. stolen, a small gold curb vest chain. The pub ic tion of Gen. Pierce, the known principles upon which he has should be on their guard as there is evidently some acted in years past, and considering the Platform upon which

We have received the first number of the Western Democrat, published in Charlotte, N. C., by R. P. Waring, Esq. It makes a handsome appearance, gives evidence of ability, and promises to do good service in the cause. We wish it much suc-

"Gen. Plerce and the Fugitive Slave Law." The Wilmington Herald of Saturday last, re-pub portion of a long article, headed as above, in which extracts are made from two known abolition papers. after the Democratic nomination, it said : for the purpose of convicting Gen. PIERCE of hostil-

ity to the Fugitive Slave Law. The papers quoted are, the "Independent Demo crat," published at Concord, N. H., and the "Manchester Democrat," published at Manchester, N. H. of the dates of the 8th of January, 1852. They purport to give accounts of a speech made by General PIERCE, at a meeting held at New Boston, N. H., on the 3d of last January, for the purpose of defending his hostility towards John Attwood, who had been TED TO THE COMPROMISE MEASURES AS ANY OTHER MAN IN nominated by the Democrats as a candidate for Governor, under the impression that he (Attwood) was a compromise man, and in favor of supporting the Fugitive Slave Law, but had turned out the reverse.

Was the principal speaker at the great cloud meeting in November, 1850, or thereabouts, to which Mr. Webster and the late Judge Woodbury addressed letters that have not been forgotten.—Mr. Pierce spoke his opinions mainly through the influence of Gen. PIERCE. It is as well here to remark, that the papers from which bitterness and rancor against PIERCE, and desirous the following words, in reply to questions put by a per or public speaker? Rev. Mr. Foss, a broken down preacher turned abo-

"Do you regard the features of the Fugitive Slave Law question, I say no. I do not. I have been asked if I liked this Fugitive Slave Law. I answered no, I loathed it. I have a

most revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave; the law is

posed to moral right." We would here remark, before going farther, that the Washington Union. upon the authority of prominent and respectable gentlemen from New Hampshire, who were present upon the occasion, flatly contradicts the whole statement as given in the Republic. Of this we shall give full proof, before we have done. Meanwhile let us examine the matter by To the Editor of the Union : the lights of its own internal evidence; in which connection we may state the excessive bitterness of both the papers quoted against Pierce, arising from his the Rev. Mr. Foss aforesaid, who was so severely Messrs. Ayer and Campbell were both present at wire-workers at Raleigh, to regain the ground they out and out a Virginia affair.

"He [Pierce] then went into a violent denunciation of the one in a passion; and finally closed with a pathetic appeal

to our people to sustain the glorious Union. abolitionists for their course—that in fact he went to New Boston for that very purpose, and yet we are to be told that at that very time he approved of all authority of a broken down abolitionit preacher speaking through the columns of an excited partizan ton Union had not flatly and authoritatively contradicted the whole matter, we have already given enough to show its ridiculousness. But if anything their reputation is known. were wanting to show the character of these witnesses brought by the whigs against Gen. Pierce, it is supplied by the fact that these very papers, the Concord Democra! and Manchester Democrat are at this very moment denouncing Gen. Pierce as the devotedschampion of slavery. The Manchester Democrat thus rallies the abolitionists against Pierce: "Friends of True Democracy! Are you prepared to join in this flagrant war against the freedom of speech and of in-dependent thought and action? Are you willing to dedicate yourselves and your children to be the perpetual defenders of the Slave system, and Slave laws? Will you, by your votes

at the coming Presidential election, lend yourselves to the A. Corbett, at the head of our columns, and we still making them the bondmen of designing, corrupt, and merciless politicians? We trust and believe not. The refusal of the New York Democracy in 1848 to submit to an outrage to give them their support, as being good democrats, supon their rights had well night placed the I emocratic massquent defection has led the party managers to return to the have done our duty, and will now pay our attention to the State canvass.

support of a sectional and unjust policy. Be true to your principles, and let the scheme fail in 1852—let the leaders be made to feel that the party that leans upon Slavery leans upon a broken reed, and the miserable experiment will not

The Concord Democrat, published in the place of General Pierce's residence, says that "his shoulders now bend under the prospective rewards of a LIFE DEVOTED TO STRENGTHEN-

Such denunciations are now employed by the very papers quoted by the Whig press to prove that

The New York Tribune has more than once denounced Pierce as "the most bitter Pro-Slavery

Immediately after the nomination of Gen. Pierce, gainst Conventions-nothing in the world easier the following article appeared in the Lowell (Mass.)

"THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY .-Many of our readers will recollect that Hen. John P. Hale, the winter of 1845, addressed a letter to the Democracy of New Hampshire, defining his position in opposition to the annexation of Texas, and that Mr. Hale was a candidate of of the Democratic party of his State; if not, he at least took influence-small though it might be -in favor of strumental in the getting up of a convention to ostracise that gentleman for his opinions in favor of FREEDOM. That convention was held on the 12th of February of that year, and ced sufficiently strong to convince that such a course resolutions were passed condemning the course of Mr. Hale to the annexation scheme on the designed purpose of its principal aiders and abettors to prevent the abolition of slavery in that State, and thereby secure to the Slave Power a predominating influence in the country. At that convention Mr. Hale's name was stricken from the list of candidates, and the name of a truckling servile was introduced in its and should still be the usage, and which, in the place; and all this was done to appease the Slave Power !-FRANKLIN PIERCE took a leading part against Mr. Hale, and main, works better than any other. It is for the voters of New Hanover county to do as they please.—
terms, and pouring vituperation and abuse upon him, for his
attempt to carry out an avowed sentiment of the Democratic party of New Hampshire, in the contest of 1844, and sementioned in opposition-they are highly worthy cure an extention of the area of Freedom," by the annexaion of Texas, instead of the extension of slavery! The result of that contest is known to the country : the machina-

Where Gen. Pierce has stood since 1846 may be inferred from his course towards Hon. John Atwood, since Mr. Atshire, which was dated November 20, 1850. Our readers. them by, conscious that the authors themselves will some of them at least, will remember the expedition of a special messenger, "at dead of night," from Concord to New same night. Mr. Pierce was at the bottom of that expedition, and had Mr. Atwood closeted with him, at Concord, threatqualify his sentiments in favor of Freedom. During the late "It is obvious to every intelligent man that for one of-

> gitive Stave Law-that most odious of statutes - ' to the fulest extent.' The support of that measure he makes a cardinal principle of his 'Democracy,' and he who forswears fealty of 'Democrat.' He will undoubtedly, if elected, veto any

should be on their guard as there is evidently some dangerous characters lurking about town. As yet of human freedom, of every friend to human progress of every lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and free Devery lover of the great principles of a pure and a pur mocracy, and of every bater of oppression, in this country, to unite in one solid phalanx of Freemen, and secure the de-

gave it currency, has time and again spontaneously borne testimony to the soundness of Gen. Pierce upon this question. On the 7th of June, immediately after the Democratic nomination, it said: ished from the Washington Republic of the 13th, a borne testimony to the soundness of Gen. Pierce up-

"On the slavery question Mr. Pierce is undoubtedly com mitted to Southern views; and in his support Mr. Rantoul and his associate Free-Soilers of Lynn and the neighborhood will have an ample opportunity of manifesting the ex-tent to which they are willing to eat Southern dirt." Again: "Gen. Pierce is a Democrat of the school of Jno. C. Calhoun."

And in reply to the New York Evening Post, a short time after, it bore still more unequivocal testimony. It said:

"The New York Evening Post takes the matter as kindly as the Washington Union. Mr. Pierce is as Fully COMMIT-WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVEN-TION, which the Post treats as a humbug and a 'farce.' was the principal speaker at the great Union meeting held in and had, in consequence, been thrown overboard, pretty strongly touching Abolitionists and Free-Soilers just at that time; but the Evening Post is none the less pleased

Now, what can we think of this charge, brought the quotations are made by the Republic, shared in by a paper that evidently knows better, upon the au-ATTWOOD'S proscription-that they were filled with thority of papers which contradict themselves at every step, and are now denouncing Gen. Pierce as an of representing him in the position of a man who out and out pro-slavery man? Is it any thing but a was acting contrary to what he knew and acknow- low trick-a miserable subterfuge-a thing unworledged to be right; hence they put into his mouth thy to be copied or touched by any respectable pa-

We copy from the Union of Tuesday the letters of Messrs. Aver and Campbell, who were present at Gen. Pierce immediately replied: "If I must answer the the meeting at New Boston in January last at which Gen. Pierce is said to have used the expression attributed to him by the Manchester Democrat and the Here Mr. Foss inquired, "If is was not opposed to right as well as as humanity?" Gen. Pierce replied: "Yes, it is ers on the occasion, and took notes of Gen. Pierce's remarks at the time. The character of Messrs. Aver and Campbell, as well as that of the abolition prints already mentioned is fully stated in the letter of Senator Norris and of Messrs. Hibbard and Peaslee, leading and highly respectable members of the House. But

DEAR SIR-Herewith we transmit a letter from I F. Ayer, esq., of Manchester, New Hampshire, and an extract of one from J. M. Campbe I, esq., of the same place, in relation to a speech made by General of the State, and of the Union, to be up and doing in quote the conclusion of one of the paragraphs from ber last; pretended reports of which, copied from the Manchester Democrat-the article in which is two abolition prints in New Hampshire, have appearwritten by an anonymous correspondent—no doubt ed in the Republic, and been republished in other of the opposition, but that will not prevent a des-

the meeting in question. They are gentlemen of intelligence and of the highest respectability, whose Manchester Democrat, Mr. Attwood, and his opponents in general, which from his excited state of mind, was entitled are known. Mr Ayer was one of the speakers at to about as much consideration as the frantic declarations of that meeting, and, as we are advised, took notes of

Gen. Pierce's remarks at the time. Now here is a phenomenon—It is admitted that ters as you think proper. It will be seen that they Jno. Attwood turned Free soiler-that in consequence fully and pointedly contradict the abolition version certificates, from the most reliable persons present on that occasion, as we are informed, can and will

were taken are organs of the abolition faction in and to have long been, avowedly and bitterly opposed to the principles and organization of the democra'is party generally, and particularly vindictive bolition sheet of a low character. If the Washing- and mendacious in regard to Gen. Pierce, before and since his nomination at Baltimore. Their character king a false issue upon his ruinous Convention hobis such as to render any contradiction of their unfounded statemen's an unnecessary labor wherever

Very respectfully. your obedient servants, HARRY HIBBARD, C. H. PEASLEE.

Manchester, July 15, 1852. DEAR SIR-I have just noticed in a late number of the "Republic" two communications, taken from the "Manchester Democrat," published here, and the "Independent Democrat," published at Concord, there given of Gen. Pierce's remarks. I was present at the meeting, with several others from this city. and remember very distinctly the drift and substance of his speech. This was the first popular meeting of the last political campaign, and was held at the home of John Atwood, then the abolition candidate for Governor. Gen. Pierce's speech was mainly devoted to a justification of the course pursued by himscinding Mr. Atwood's nomination for Governor in consequence of his opposition to the compromise measures. In the course of his speech Gen. Pierce he pronounced it contrary to " moral right;" but, on the contrary, in reply to a question proposed by an abolitionist present, he said the present law was the same, in principle and substance, as that which others of the wisest and purest among the founders of the republic. He thought that these men were to be considered as moral, as conscientious, and as

The speech was throughout a thoroughly national speech, and produced a powerful effect. No full re- Kerr, knows no "higher law." port of it was published, though a brief abstract of it appeared shortly after in the Union Democrat of

I remember seeing the reports copied by the "Republic," when they first appeared, and conversing in gross perversion and almost entire fabrication from beginning to end Both reports were evidently writ-

close similarity. Both of the papers from which these communications are taken, are, as you well know, violent abolition journals, and have been unsparing in their One of them was started by the abolitionists some years since as the organ of John P. Hale and his asociates, and the other was repudiated by the democratic party and turned over to the abolitionists, on account of its opposition to the compromise .-When it is known how bitter and how frequent have been the attacks made by these two journals upon Gen. Pierce on account of his open national course on the slavery question, every one will see, it seems such reports as the Republic has seen fit to extract on account of his course upon this question, he has

fixed opinion—in favor of supporting the nominations as essential to the harmony of the party.

House-Breaking.—We learn that the residence of R. F. Brown, Esq., was broken into on Saturday

Tight lest and a silver lever watch and a shirt with

"It is obvious to every intelligent man that for one of fence—opposition to slavery and the fugitive-slave act—the decree of outlawry against Mr. Atwood has gone forth. For this he has been denounced, harased, and brought to the block. For nothing else has Franklin Pierce is a firm and strenuous supporter of the 'Compromise measures,' and goes in strongly for the execution of the Further than the residence of a demon."

The next extract is from the same paper, of June 24.

The next extract is from the same paper, of June 24,

"GEN. PIERCE ON THE RIGHT OF PETITION.—The last National Era contains a carefully collated history of General Pierce's Congressional career, showing that through the whole nine years he served in the House and Senate, the ght of petition-a right older than Magna Charta-had no bitterer or more unrelenting opponent than the present hunker democratic candidate for President of the United States. This is not news to us. It is not news to the people of New Hampshire, in whose memories the history of their degradation at the hands of such men as Atherton, Pierce. and Burke, is still fresh. They have not forgotten that those men earned for the State they misrepresented the insulting and treasonable appellative of 'the South Carolina of the North,' than which it were difficult to find a name more significant of disgrace and shame. * * * In this catalogue stands (ien. Pierce. In all the nine years he spent in Congress and a thought more of the property of

The Washington Republic, the paper which first or his friends wish to deny this. On this ground mainly, of

The Manchester Democrat of June 17, 1852, in an article entitled "The Hunker Democracy and their

Candidates," says: "The convention in its numerous ballotings exhibited the same determination of the South to allow of the nomination of no man unless a notorious doughface of the most devoted and unquestionable stripe, and an advocate of their most ultra pretensions. * Thus the South clung to Buchanar until, finding his nomination impossible, and wearied by un-successful efforts, they led the way in a body for Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire whom they well knew to be profoundly loyal to southern interests, from whom no word or vote in behalf of human rights has ever been recorded, who had avowed his entire devotion to the Compromise, but who in the absence of any avowal, could be better trusted by the slaveholding interest than a majority of the candidates fo whom it had voted."

The above extracts accurately reflect the sentiments entertained by the abolitionists or free-soilers of this State towards General Pierce, and furnish a complete refutation of all the absurd charges of abolitionism which the "Republic," or any of its abo-

lition allies, can manufacture or bring against him I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, B. F. AYER.

Hon. H. HIBBARD.

MANCHESTICE has H., July 15. 1852. DEAR SIR : I observe & if offered as pupils, desday last an article copied from added to this, in Democrat" of this city, purporting to give an account of Equal Suffrage by Legislative enactment. the speech of Gen. Pierce. at New Boston, in December last. I need not tell you that the account is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end; but Hampshire politics and politicians, cannot be presumed to have the same assurance. I enclose two or three copies of the late emissions from the abolition Pierce is held by that faction at home.

You will hear from us again, and speedily, in reference to the New Boston meeting Very truly, yours,

J. M. CAMPBELL. Hon. M. Norris.

Pierce, King, Reid and the Constitution. The time is now rapidly approaching when the people of North Carolina will again be called upon to cast their votes for Governor, members of the Legislature, and other civil officers-Sheriffs among the number. In two weeks more, the die will be cast, and it behooves the friends of the Constitution perate effort being made on the part of the Whig

Mr. Kerr, the Whig candidate for Governor, is essentially a "higher law" man, so far as the Constitution is concerned. He goes for an open Convenin favor of calling a Convention to amend the Conself positively requires a vote of two-thirds of both be furnished, if necessary.

The papers from which the reports referred to Carolina want a Constitution resting on no more seon a matter of constitutional obligation

come down to Raleigh some four years ago, to election- Mr. Kerr ? eer for the Danville and Charlotte Road-purely a Virginia project-the success of which would have ru- York on the 19th, with four days later from Europe. purporting to give a report of a speech made by count of the overshadowing popularity of General the protectionists. Gen. Pierce last December at New Boston Nothing Scott, whose election he advocates? How much urged in favor of Mr. Kerr to any voter in the Cape | President to cover ulterior purposes. The insurrec-

country? We know not one. On the other hand, Mr. Re'd has been a good and faithful officer-has been true to the South-to the had repaired for the purpose of completing his work self and the democratic party the year before, in re- Constitution of his country and of his State. He on the consulate and Empire. supports men who are supported by the South, but denounced bitterly by the abolitionists at the North. | boldt. alluded to the fugitive-slave law, and made a strong He is the advocate and champion of Equal Suffrage argument in support of it. It is wholly untrue that but while he thus wishes to do away with an invid- breadstuffs. ious, a useless and an unnecessary distinction between free white men in the same community. he seeks to obtain his object in a quiet and constituhad received the approval of Washington, and many tional manner-would not, like his opponent, submit the whole fabric of the Constitution to change by those who were present, as a beautiful effort, eloand innovation; and above all, would not do in obe- quent, impressive and appropriate. patriotic as those of the present day, who were, for dience to the popular clamor of a mere numerical political effect, constantly storming about slavery, majority. He respects the checks and balanceswithout being able to suggest any practicable plan the safeguards and sanctities of the Constitution too

It remains with the people to choose. We call upon all our Democratic friends-all the friends of the Constitution and of Free Suffrage-to exert themselves between this and the 5th of August. Let evregard to them with several persons who heard Gen. ery vote be brought out. Let no honorable efforts Pierce's speech. All agreed in pronouncing them a be spared. The Scottites in the North look upon Kerr as their candidate. Let them have a foretaste ten by the same individual, which accounts for their in North Carolina of their defeat in November next. Rally, friends of the Constitution, for Reid and Free Suffrage. All who, having Senatorial votes, would not deprive their neighbors of the same privilege-

these will vote for Reid. PITTMAN an " Edgecombe Democrat." He is not.

PATRICK MURPHY, Esqr., requests us to state that pleased to honor him with their suffrages. he was not a delegate to the late Democratic County Convention of Sampson county; that he did not take part in its proceedings, and the mention of his name in that capacity was evidently a mistake.

The telegraphic correspondent of the Raleigh Standard, under date of Washington, July 20. states that Mr. Hibbard of New Hampshire has received a letter from Gen. Pierce denouncing as false, the ru mour that he had expressed personal enmity or opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law. We think this recent attempt to injure Gen. Pierce by false state-

Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.

T. S. D. McDowell, Esq., Democratic candidate for Senator in the district composed of the above counties, addressed his fellow-citizens at Smi'hville, on Saturday last, and made a highly favorable impression. Mr. McDowell is canvassing the district as thoroughly as time will admit, and will no doubt. give a good account of himself, both for himself and

We are assured that Mr. Robeson's election in old Bladen, is perfectly certain. Col. McDugald is about as near representing her, as he or any other Whig ever will be.

In Columbus, we are happy to learn that there is no opposition to Mr. George, the candidate of the Convention. We had heard that there was, which caused us to express the uneasiness we did some time since. Mr. George will be elected.

We learn that the Brunswick County Whig Convention, which met at McKethan's on Tuesday last; nominated Gen. Watters, as the Scott-Whig candidate, in place of Dr. John H. Hill. The contest is now between the Scott and anti-Scott parties reported to the Senate by the compromise commitin Brunswick, represented by Messrs. Watters, and Langdon respectively. Mr. Watters we presume, this Confederacy; so unjust, oppressive, and insula goes for a convention and against Equal Suffrage;-Mr. Langdon goes against a convention and for

CANADA .- The present population of Upper Canada is 935,455; of Lower Canada, 874.110; total 1,809,as others, less familiar than yourself with New 565. This is exclusive of the military and Indians. The population of the chief Cities is as follows :-Montreal. 57,715; Quebec, 40.223; Toronto, 30,775; press here, to show the estimation in which General Hamilton, 14,199; Kingston, 11.607. The two first are in Lower, the others in Upper Canada. The regarded it more in the light of an experiment, census has been taken this year.

An exchange paper says, the most dignified, glorious, and lovely work of Nature is woman, the next is man, then Berkshire pigs.

Major General ROGER JONES, Adjutant General of the United States Army, died in Washington of the North considered it in the same light, and City on Thursday afternoon, the 15th inst. He had hesitated not to grapple with the political monster. filled the post of Adjutant General with the lineal rank of Colonel, since 1825. He was brevetted as and seething iron. The monster lashed and strug-Major General on the 30th of May, 1848.

Mr. Fulton :- If you have any information on having denounced their course. To show this, we Pierce at New Boston, New Hampshire, in Decemthe subject, will you inform me if the present Whig true that there is a panic running through the ranks came down to Raleigh some four or five years since. to electioneer for the Danville and Charlotte Road This Road, we all then thought, would be the destruction of our Wilmington enterprises. It was A STOCKHOLDER

in the Wilmington and Weldon Road. We believe that there is no doubt about the identity of Mr. Kerr, the Whig candidate for Governor. tion-he insists that if a majority of the people are with the gentleman who came to Raleigh during the session of the Legislature before last, to electionstitution, the Legislature should obey this popular | eer for the Danville and Charlotte Road; nor is there Pierce denounced him—that upon the very occasion of Gen. Pierce's remarks. Any number of similar behest of a majority, although the Constitution itthe interest of, Virginia speculators. The only ques-Houses for that purpose. Do the people of North tion is -- how any body interested in our line of im- branch of peace and good-will from the North. Ser cure basis than this? Do they want a Legislature ceeded, the stock of our Road, instead of being worth that he came there to denounce, and this upon the New Hampshire. They are known to us to be now, swayed by every excitement of popular opinion up. sixty dollars, might have been worth six; and our vigorous blows of the friends of the Constitution. fa-

Manchester Road would have fallen through alto-Mr. Kerr is opposed to Free Suffrage-he wishes gether. All hopes of connecting the East and the to defeat it by diverting attention from it, and ma- West would have passed away; and not only the Wilmington Road and interest would have suffered. but the future hopes of Newbern, Beaufort, Golds Mr. Kerr is opposed to our improvements, having | boro', Washington, etc. Can these interests support

The steamship Humboldt arrived at New ined our lower line, and inflicted a severe and last. There is little of importance from England. Attening injury upon the trade of Wilmington, and the tion seems to be turned chiefly towards the pending prosperity of this section of country. Is this insis- elections, and fears are entertained of riots chiefly ted upon as one of Mr. Kerr's grounds of strength ? arising from the religious excitement. It was thought victory most feelingly wound around the bleeding Or are we to be asked to support Mr. Kerr on ac- the free-traders would have a signal victory over heart of the South. It was an assurance that

The Infernal Machine Plot discovered in a house strength will Mr. Kerr derive from Scott ? In good in the suburbs of Paris, is strongly suspected to be form truth, where is there a single reason that can be nothing more nor less than a trick gotten up by the Fear District, or anywhere in the same section of tion in Algeirs has been quelled. The Swiss Government, at the command of the French Cabinet. has expelled M. Thier from Switzerland, whither he

Kossuth's mother and sisters arrived in the Hum-

Cotton dull but unchanged. A slight decline in

Eulogy at Smithville.

On Saturday forenoon Samuel Langdon, Esq., delivered a culogy at Smithville on the life and services of Henry Clay. We have heard it spoken of

ELM GROVE, July 22, 1852. To the Voters of New-Hanover County : Having received the nomination by the Democratic Convenmuch for that. Mr. Reid, unlike Gen. Scott or Mr. tion, held in Wilmington on the 15th of June last, as a Candidate for the Senate in the next General Assembly of the State, and having accepted the same, I, on mature reflection, find that my private State, should disarm us of all oppsition. Although business, and the harmony of the party require my resignation, and I hereby most respectfully decline being longer considered a candidate for a seat in the

> Senate of the next Legislature. Your Obt. Servt,

J. A. SANDERS.

A DEMOCRAT.

Journal of this date, that John A. Sanders, Esq., has any previous time during its proceedings. hostility to Gen. Pierce, and indeed all the promi- all who, not having Senatorial votes, would reach declined being considered a candidate for a sent in nent members of thr democratic party in the State. forth their hands and assert their just equality, all the next Senate. Our party is, therefore, now without a Senatorial candidate, and we have to fall back AN EDGECOMBE DEMOCRAT .- We are permitted by upon some other good and true Democrat to fill the Mr. REDDIN PITTMAN, the author of the articles place for which Mr. Sanders had been selected by the hands of our Northern friends? Let us, then in the Tarboro' Southerner, signed "Conservative." the convention, which assembled in Wilmington on to make the following statement: Mr. PITTMAN is a the 15th June last. We have a number of gentle-Southern Rights Whig-has never voted for a Dem- men in our party well qualified to fill the place. -- clear off her deck, and being manned with a true ocratic candidate for Governor since the election has But in casting about amongst them however, it ap- and loyal crew, with the best of commanders. to me. how little confidence can be placed in any been given to the people. Twice he did not vote at pears to me that the name of JAMES KERR, of Up. her most heartily. "God speed her way!" banish all-when Messrs. Branch and Dudley were candi- per Black River, would give very general satisfacdates, and at the last election. Has voted but once tion. His name has, at various times to my for a long time been a constant mark for their de- for President since Gen. Jackson was in the field, knowledge, been mentioned in connection when I obtained the floor; but having alluded to the cal messenger, at dead of right, from Concord to New Boston, directly after the appearance of Mr. Atwood's letter, and his return to Concord with Mr. Atwood, on the show the spirit they have both manifested towards the new right. Mr. Pierce was at the bottom of that expedition, him. The first is from the Independent Democration. many other Southern Rights Whigs, will support sed that he would hesitate for a moment in serving did not say a few words regarding their qualifies Pierce and King. We do not allude to this matter his fellow-citizens, in whatever capacity they might tions. The crew is the American Democracy; and so much from its intrinsic importance, as to vindicate desire. Under these circumstances, I would most being one of them, a becoming modesty will only our own statements, which have been called in ques- respectfully suggest his name to fill the vacancy oction. It would certainly be a stretch to call Mr. casioned by the withdrawal of Mr. Sanders. I am to preserve the Constitution. Prosperity may somewell satisfied that the Democratic party will be times blind them to the necessity of vigilance, and

Wilmington, N. C., July 22d

The Georgia .. Union Convention."

This body assembled at Milledgeville on the 14th. About 50 counties were represented by about 150 delegates. On the 15th the Convention split up, about one half-composed mostly of Whigs-with- et of Polk and Dallas. Frequently I had a scoffing drew and organized themselves into a separate Convention, in which it was recommended that a convention of those in favor of a third candidate, should be held at Macon on the 17th; and that Webster tort: "Did not the American Democracy then in-No other can be safely pursued; and, if followed, victory will surely perch upon the banner of Freedom."

But another thing is worthy of remark in connection with this charge against Gen. Pierce. It is this:

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No other can be safely pursued; and, if followed, victory will and that Webster Congress not a thought, word, or act can be found, which savors of the slightest regard for civil; religious, or personal liberty. On all questions and all occasions his course was one of entire and unqualified subserviency to the South and that Webster Congress not a thought, word, or act can be found, which savors of the slightest regard for civil; religious, or personal liberty. On all questions and all occasions his course was one of entire and unqualified subserviency to the South and the recent attempt to injure Gen. Pierce by talks and that Webster Congress not a thought, word, or act can be found, which savors of the slightest regard for civil; religious, or personal liberty. On all questions and all occasions his course was one of entire and unqualified subserviency to the South and the recent attempt to injure Gen. Pierce by talks and that Webster Congress not a thought, word, or act can be found, which savors of the slightest regard for civil; religious, or personal liberty. On all questions and all occasions his course was one of entire and unqualified subserviency to the South and that Webster in the property of the candidate for President, and C. J. South that the nine president is a thought of the Cent. Pierce by talks and that Webster is a thought of the Cent. Pierce by talks and the nine president is a thought of the candidate for President, and C. J. South the candidate for President is a thought of the candidate for President is a thought of the candidate for President is a thought of the candidate for P

Speech of Hon. W. S. Ashr, of North Carolina. Delivered in the House of Representatives, June 25, 1852. The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Deficiency Bill-

Mr. ASHE said :

Mr. CHAIRMAN: My purpose in rising to address he committee, is to make exclusively a political speech, and I would not even for this purpose conume your valuable time. if it were not for my desire to make a personal explanation. This indulgence, I conceive, will be the more readily granted me, as it is the first time during this session I have claimed the attention of the committee for an object not strictly and properly under consideration. It is well known, Mr. Chairman, both here and at home. that I am an humble, but uncompromising adherent and advocate of the creed of the Democratic State-Rights school, and that I have always believed and maintained that the preservation of the political in. stitutions of our country depended upon the develorments, in their full force and vigor, of the principle of this party. Under the influence of this conviction, and doubtless instigated by a truly filial love for the State, which I in part represent. I hesitated not, during the last Congress, to throw myself in opposition to what has been misnamed the compromise measures. I refer to these heterogeneous bills tee. So hostile I deemed these measures to the constitutional rights of the several States composing ing, to the people I represent, that if I know myself I would rather have seen the roof of this noble Hall fall, and in its fall crush every member of that Congress, than that they should have become the laws of the land.

But the will of Congress determined otherwise and odious as they were, they have become the settled laws of the land; and in conjunction with them. as a propitiation for the offended dignity and invaded rights of the South. Congress passed what is known as the fugitive slave law. The practical valae of this law I never very highly appreciated, but by the operation of which, as a valuable touch stone, we could test Northern feelings. By it we could judge whether the Federal Constitution or the dictates of the higher law was to govern and control our Northern friends. This view of this law was not peculiar to me or to the South. On the contrary, highly distinguished and worthy patriots the hydra, the higher-law princip'e, with both sword gled, but his struggles were rather the convulsions of death than aspirations for victory. Sir, the South owes a debt of gratitude to those great patriots. care not under what banners they may range themselves, I will always acknowledge the obligation.

It was the force of this feeling which induced me some months since to vote for a suspension of the rules, in order to enable my worthy friend from indiana [Mr. Fitch] to introduce his compromise resolutions, though strongly opposed to either House of Congress passing isolated resolutions, either for the purpose of affirming or disaffirming the efficiency of general laws, yet, under the circumstances, my sens of duty would not allow me to act otherwise, and subsequently, when resolutions on the same subject were offered by my honorable friend from Georgia [Mr. Jackson,] with the amendments of his col eague, [Mr. Hillyer.] I voted against each; for each were devoid of any recommendation which would justify me in sustaining them. Neither of the right hand of fellowshi I was slow to believe that any revolution had taken place in Northern sentiments on this subject; but recent developments have satisfied me that, under the

Among these developments, the action of the late Democratic National Convention in Baltimore is of itself overwhelming. Personally, I desired no addition to the platform of 1844 and 1848 to be adopted by that body. They were sufficient if adhered to it States, and this is all we demanded ; but our Northern friends said, " No, we have fought the great battion, and the result of our victory we want incorporated in our national platform." Sir, such an ap peal, when addressed to the generosity and patrio sm of any, even the most ultra Southern man, w irresistible. It was the fresh laurel of a glorious doctrine of the States-Rights Republican party had regained its ascendency. Sir, I will read to the House a few of the resolutions constituting this plat

gerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an in table tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, are endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, ar ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our politics

"Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers an tion in Congress, and therefere the Democratic party of Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as which act, being designed to carry out an express provisof the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repea d, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency

Resolved. That the Democratic party will resist all at empts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color thattempt may be made."

These resolutions are clear, perspicuous, and forcible. No skeptic can doubt their meaning. No State-Rights patriot can denv their truth. But, how ever strongly their intrinsic merit may demand our admiration, the utmost unparalle'ed unanimity by which they were adopted by the Convention, representing as it did the Democracy of every Northern not a delegate. I was present at the Convention, and occupying a most favorable position for both hearing and seeing. I feel no hesitation in saving, that out of the two hundred and eighty-seven delegates present, not five dissenting voices were heard upon their adoption. It has been asserted that many members had left the Convention before these reutions were adopted. This is, to my certain knowl edge, unequivocally false. The Convention was MESSES. EDITORS :-- I regret to see from the Daily full; was crowded fully as much as it had been at

Now, Mr. Chairman, I most earnestly invite my Southern State Rights brethren to give these addi-

allow me to say that they never failed to sustain their commanders in all worthy and patriotic efforts unsailor-like remissness may make them careless and apathetic; but when the trusty pilot from his watchpost calls aloud. "Breakers!" "Breakers # head !" each and every man will be found in hi proper place, ready and anxious to do his utmost in the discharge of his duty. Who are to be our com-manders? General Franklin Pierce and Colonel William R. King. Some eight years since, I was placed. by the partiality of my friends, on the electoral tickquestion, intended more for obloquy than information: "Who is James K. Polk?" pointed at me. the fu'lness of folly the same question may again be asked, and in an anticipated reply thereto, I will re-